Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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For the Recorder.

THE FALL OF MAN.

It was the wisdom of antiquity, to bury all such difficulties [moral and theological, relating to the fall of man,] in the abyss of infinite wisdom and power, and there to leave them till God should think proper to bring them to light; and had we something of the same spirit it would be better for us. But the most curious and inquisitive have no reason to expect a solution of all the difficulties of this sort from the teachers of the Gospel; for what has the Gospel to do with them? The moral and natural evils of the world were not *introduced* by the Gospel; why then must the Gospel be called on to account for them, rather than any other religion or sect of philosophy? If there had never been an Old Testament, never a New one, mankind would have been at least as corrupt and miserable as they are at present. What harm then have the Old and New Testaments done to you, that you perpetually challenge them to account to you for the evils you suffer? You mislike perhaps the story of Adam and Eve, and can by no means digest the account of the serpent's tempting and prevailing against our first parents. Very well; let this account then be laid aside, and what are you now the better? Is there not the same evil remaining in the world, whether you believe or believe not the story of the fall? And if so, what account do *you* pretend to give of it? for if you pretend to any religion, you are as liable to be called to this account as any professor or teacher of the Gospel. Nobody is exempt in this case but the atheist; and his privilege comes from hence, that he has no account to give of any thing; for all difficulties are alike on his scheme.

PARENTAL FAITHFULNESS.

Next to those in public offices of power and trust, the happiness of the public depends on those who have the government in private families. Here it is that the youth of the nation must be formed, and if they are suffered to be corrupted in their religion or morals before they come abroad into the world, there is little hope that the world will reform them. All wise men, legislators, and princes, have acknowledged not only the use, but the necessity of an early education to form the mind, whilst tender, to the principles of honor and virtue; and what is more, the wisest of all, the writers inspired by the Holy Spirit, have required it as a duty from parents, and a part of the obedience they owe to God. Even our unbelievers have seen how far religion depended on this care; and under pretence of maintaining the liberty of the human mind, and guarding it against early prejudices, they have endeavored to persuade the world that children should be taught nothing of religion, but be left to form notions for themselves. And they have had but too much success. * * *

Look near home; see innumerable temptations: Can you look on and be unconcerned? For God's sake, and for the sake of your children and your country, take the courage to act like parents and masters of families: reformation must begin in private families; the law and the magistrate can punish your children when they become wicked; but it is you who must make them good by proper instruction and proper government. If you suffer them to meet temptation where temptation is sure to meet them, never complain of him who corrupts your child; you are the corrupter yourself; to you he owes it that he is undone. And perhaps there is not a more provoking circumstance nor a greater call for divine vengeance on a wicked nation than this; that the youth are prepared and brought up to inherit all the vices of their fathers, which cuts off all prospect of reformation, and stands as a bar between us and mercy.

On you, therefore, fathers and mothers, your country and the church of God call for assistance; your endeavors may go a great way toward saving us, and a wicked generation may be spared, for the hope of seeing the next better.

In a word, let every man, whatever his station is, do his part toward averting the judgments of God: let every man reform himself, and others as far as his influence goes: this is our only proper remedy. To our own endeavors, let us add fervent supplications to the Almighty, that he would "spare us, and not deal with us according to our sins;" that he would give us the grace of repentance, and open our eyes to see, before it is too late, "the things which belong to our salvation." *Sherlock.*

FOREVER.

"Who can paraphrase upon the words forever and ever?" said the dying Newport. Yes, who can paraphrase upon them? What mathematician can number their years? Whose imagination so vivid as to stretch onward to that day when eternity shall have run its cycles? Alas! the imagination tires in the task; the mathematician is lost in his computations, and the mind falters as it gazes into that dread abyss. Well might the dying free-thinker, as he hovered upon its borders, exclaim, "Oh, eternity! eternity! who can discover the abyss of eternity!" What countless ages, for ever wasting, but never told! And yet how near they roll!—Their waves dash upon the shores of time at our very feet—and soon, Oh, we launch upon their shoreless bottom. Sinful man, art thou prepared to number the hours that make up that vast eternity to which you are hastening? Time-serving professor, art thou prepared to traverse those trackless paths, which know no terminatian forever? Awake, O thou that sleepest, and gird thyself for the journey. Time is but a meteor's gleam, a single inch; and then eternity stretched onward to the judgment, and from the judgment still onward, forever and ever.

Western Recorder.

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.

The trumpet shall sound.—Long—long after the millions now living upon earth shall have laid their wearied heads on the lap of their mother earth—a remembrance of his promise shall come up in the Eternal Mind, and the trumpet shall sound and the dead hall be raised.

The husbandman throws his seed into the earth in the late days of autumn and covers it deep from his sight, yet he expects to see it again in the spring. So we, when we lay the inanimate bodies of our friends in the grave, expect to see them again.

Ye, who have wronged the dead! tremble and turn pale—for ye shall see them again glaring upon you with eyes of fire, and showing the wounds with which ye have gored their bosoms, and accusing you before the world of hidden injuries and wrongs inflicted with deliberate malice long years since! It is dreadful to have a human being, an immortal spirit, leave the world ill at peace with us. For no bribery can suborn a witness against us who has once passed into eternity. His tale will ring around the judgment tribunal, and we unrepenting and absolved shall be speechless under the accusings of a wounded spirit. No wonder, in view of this solemn consideration, the Saviour said, *let not the sun go down upon your wrath.* O, settle with thy fellow man, lest death come in the hour of his slumbel, and seal up his eternal testimony against thee! *Be at peace with thine enemy while thou art in the way with him.*

Death of the oldest Methodist Preacher in the World.

Died, at Kingswood Circuit, the Rev. Jas. Wood, Wesleyan minister, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He entered upon the itinerancy in 1773; and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, having travelled fifty-three years; fourteen years ago (reckoning from the next conference) he became a supernumerary. He continued to preach as long as his strength would allow, and only desisted when the infirmities of advanced age had entirely disabled him. "Had I strength," he once said to the writer of this notice, "I could preach thirty times a week. It is a blessed work." He had been confined to his room from about the time of the Centenary Meeting at Bristol. So great was his desire to be present on the occasion, that he begged his friends to endeavor to carry him down stairs for the purpose of ascertaining if it would be practicable to take him to the meeting—was brought down stairs only to be taken up again with great difficulty, and he never descended again. In all the affairs of Methodism he continued to take the liveliest interest. The extensions of the missions, Mr. Newton's visit across the Atlantic, and the approaching conference, were topics of cheerful conversation with him during the last few days of his life.

English Wesleyan Magazine.

Exciting Incident.—We saw a letre, within a few days, written by a young lady who, not many weeks since, was jorneying from this place to the West. It narrates a a very exciting occurrence which took place on board the boat in which she was a passenger, and of which she was an eye-witness. In passing down the Mississippi river, our narrator was summoned from the cabin by alarming shrieks and great commotion on deck. On going up, she found that a young lady had fallen overboard, and the boat in her progress was fast leaving her behind. A gentleman on board immediately divested himself of a part of his clothing and sprang into the river. He reached the drowning person, and upheld her in the water until a small boat came to the rescue of both. The young lady, thus snatched from a sudden death, was the daughter of an elderly gentleman who was on board the boat—foreigners, neither of whom could speak English. On reaching the deck and recovering from her fright, she passionately embraced her deliverer and bestowed kiss after kiss upon him, as the only way she could express her gratitude and thankfulness; while the father rushing from the cabin eagerly proffered him a roll of bank bills. These being refused, he ran to his cabin and returned with a bag of gold which he likewise pressed upon his acceptance; nor could either father or daughter be made to understand, or feel satisfied, why the proffered reward would not be accepted.

Salem Observer.

A Screamer.—A gentle piece of female humanity ycleped Green—by courtesy Miss Green—delivered an oration, or more properly speaking, a stump speech, at Augusta, Maine, on the 4th of July last.—The concluding remarks furnish a sample of real grit:

"If I shall have been so happy as to have gained the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have long prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply paid for all the sneers of witlings and fools. (Cheers.) I have been only desirous of winning the approving smiles of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim it here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may belive me or not, as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call 'husband' to morrow !!!"

Gen. Harrison's Speech at the Dayton Convention.

Held the 10th Sept. 1840.

Reported by W. Snethen, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Convention.

After a brief and happy address, welcoming the old Chief to Dayton, from Judge Crane, one of the Vice Presidents of the day, Gen. Harrison rose, and in a clear, sonorous voice that was heard by every man of the immense multitude before him, addressed the Convention for nearly two hours. The appearance of the old Hero was hailed by the mighty shouts of thousands for several minutes. He looks well, is in excellent health, and speaks with a fervor and animation belonging rather to youth than to age.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

I rise, fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the Representatives of the Valley of the Miami. I rise to say to you, that, however my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me—that this glorious triumphal entry was intended for one individual—No. I know too well that person's imperfections to believe, that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of Democratic rights that brought them here! It is the proud anniversary of one of the brightest victories that glows upon the pages of our country's history, which hath summoned this multitude together! (Immense cheering.)

Fellow-citizens, it was about this time of the day, twenty-seven years ago, that your speaker, as Commander in Chief of the North Western Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the Eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to compete the overthrow of a foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home whither we are all hurrying, and to his memory let us do that reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in preserring to his noble and glorious career while on earth! (Great sensation for several seconds.)

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with such fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false. (Cheers.)

Have I not declared, over and often, that the President of this Union does not constitute any part or portion of the Legislative body? Have I not said, over and often, that the Executive should not, by any act of his, forestall the act of the National Legislature? (You have, you have.) Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and soliciting votes for the Presidency? Have I not many a time and often said, that, in my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the Presidency of these United States, unless he is designated as a candidate for that high office by the unbought wishes of the People? (Cheering.) If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have to come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do, and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough, that he will carry out the doctrines of his party. This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency, is a much surer bar against corruption than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidential Chair to the man that will make the *most* promises! (Laughter.) He who would pledge most, he who would promise most, would be the man to be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief that he who would subject his course to be thus tied up by pledges and promises, would not stop to break them when once in office. [Cheering.] Are my views on this topic correct, or are they not? [With one voice the multitude indicated they were.]

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of all Republics, we shall find that as they receded from the purity of Representative Government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher he bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own Republic. Were any pledges required of your Washington or your Adams? Adams was the candidate of the Federal party, and as a statesman was bound to carry out the principles of his party. Was his successor, Thomas Jefferson, the high priest of constitutional Democracy, called on for [illegible] No. His whole life was a p[illegible] what he would do. And if we [illegible]k to this old system of selecting men for the Presidency, whose past career shall be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly and surely in the path of prosperity. But of late years, the corrupting system of requiring pledges hath been adopted. The Presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, my fellow citizens, to arrest this state of things. [Cries of—we will, we will.]

While, then, fellow-citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make *mere promises* the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. [Immense cheering.]

It has been charged against me, fellow-citizens, that I am a federalist. While I acknowledge that the original federal party of this country was actuated in its course by no improper motives, I *deny* that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. [Tremendous cheering.] How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism;—and though too young to take an active part in the party politics of the country, when, at the erection of the Constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of Constitutional Democracy, and my teachers were the Henrys and the Masons of that period. He who declared that the seeds of monarchy were sown in the soil of the Constitution, was a leader in my school of politics. He who said that, "if this Government be not a monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a monarchy," was my Mentor. [Immense applause. Some time elapsed before order could be restored at hearing these emphatic declarations of the General.] If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now, as I did then, with the patriarch of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our Federal Constitution; and that, though for nearly fifty years they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants, bearing blossoms and producing ripe fruit. *This Government is now a practical Monarchy!*—[Loud and long cheering, indicating that the people felt the full force of the declaration.] Power is power, it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the Government exercising monarchical power may be named King, Emperor, President, or Imaum, [great laughter,] still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The President of these United States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European Kings. It is a power far greater than ever dreamed of by the old federal party. —It is an ultra-federal power, it is despotism! [Cheering.] And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said that, if ever I should arrive at the dignified station occupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager to retain the power enjoyed by the President of the U. States. *Never! never!* [Tremendous cheering.] Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare, that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of President of the Union to abridge the power and influence of the National Executive! [It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this declaration.] Is this federalism? [Cries of No, no, for several seconds.] In the Constitution, that glorious charter of our liberties, there is a defect, and that defect is, the term of the service of the President was not limited. This omission is the source of all the evils under which the country is laboring. If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country. I shall not animadvert on the conduct of the present Administration, lest you may in that case conceive that I am aiming for the Presidency to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness if I entered into the subject. But I pledge myself before Heaven and earth, if elected President of the United States, to lay down, at the end of the term, faithfully, that high trust at the feet of the People! [Here the multitude was so excited as to defy description.] I go further. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami tribe [great laughter] that, if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the People's mantle fall. But I shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please! [Nine cheers.] Is this federalism? [No, no, no.] Again, in relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to and during the late war.—The federal party took ground against that war, and, as a party, there never existed a purer band of patriots: for, when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country. But, patriotic as they were, I do know *that I was not one of them.* [Cheering.] I was denounced in unmeasured terms as one of the authors of that war, and was held up by the federal papers of the day as the marked object of the party. I could here name the man who came to me (and a more worthy man never lived) to say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy, as Governor of Indiana, when I was ch[illegible]d by the federalists as uselessly i[illegible]g the country in an Indian war. [illegible] told me that I acted rightly in that matter, and that the war was brought on by me as a matter of necessity. [Cries of Name him, name him.] It was Mr. Gaston, of N. Carolina. [Three cheers.] Is this a proof that I was a federalist? [No, no, no.]

I have now got rid, my fellow-citizens, of this baseless charge—no, I have not. There are a few more allegations to notice. I am not a professional speaker, nor a studied orator, but I am an old soldier and a farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I think, you will excuse me if I do it in my own way. [Shouts of applause, and cries of The old soldier and farmer for us.]

I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a federalist, they assert that I supported the alien and sedition laws, and, in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the Constitution. I did not, fellow citizens, ever participate in this measure. When those laws passed, I was a soldier in the army of the U. States! [Applause.]

Again: they censure me for my course in Congress, when I served you in that body as a Representative of the North-west Territory. And here I will advert to the fact that I represented, at the time, a territory comprising now the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. I was the sole representative of that immense extent of country. [A voice here cried, "and you are going to be again!" Tremendous cheering.] As I understood federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the Executive, to be used and exercised for its own benefit. Was my conduct in Congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist? [Cries of No, no, and cheering.]

I had the honor, as chairman of a committee in the year 1800, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators all this glorious country which now teems with rich harvests under the hands of the honest, industrious, and virtuous husbandman.—[Immense cheering.] Was I a federalist then! [Cries of No, no, no.] When I was Governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power bestowed upon me was exercised—a power as high as that exercised by the President of the United States! I was the sole monarch of the Northwest Territory! [Laughter.] Did I discharge my duties as Governor of that vast Territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? [Here some 4,000 persons in one quarter of the crowd raised their hats in the air, and rent it with shouts of—no, no, no. They were the delegation from Indiana. This prompt response from so many persons produced great sensation.] There is an essential difference between the President of the United States and me. When he was in the Convention which remodelled the Constitution of New York, he was for investing the Governor with the appointment of the sheriffs. When I was Governor of Indiana, and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the People! [Intense excitement and great cheering.] I never appointed any officer whatever, while Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace, or aught else, without first consulting and obtaining the *wishes of the People.* [Shouts of applause.] Was this an evidence that I was a federalist? [No, no, no.]

I think I have now shown you, fellow-citizens, conclusively, that my aim it is to them I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows [illegible] calumniators will fall in vain. [I[illegible] cheering.]

Methinks I hear a soft voice [illegible]. Are you in favor of paper money? I AM. [Shouts of applause.] If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say it is because I am a democrat. [Immense cheering.] The two systems are the only means, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man without bowing to colossal wealth. [Cheers.] But with all this I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands. [Shouts of laughter.] And I shall never indulge in this way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system, for the simple reason, that the share of the precious metals, which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this, but by a safe banking system. [Great applause.] I do not pretend to say that a perfect system of banking can be devised. There is nothing in the offspring of the human mind that does not savor of imperfection. No plan of government or finance can be devised free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hopes that this country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency. Such a currency but makes the poor poorer, and the rich richer. A properly devised banking system alone, possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. [Tremendous cheering.]

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am half a soldier and half a farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first office in your gift, my fellow-citizens will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that if, in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true. [Great huzzaing.]

My opinion of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank remains unchanged. There is not in the constitu-

tion any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. [Applause.] Mr. Madison signed the law creating a National Bank, because he thought that the revenues of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sherrod Williams, that, if it was plain that the revenues of the Union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a Bank, and if I was clearly of opinion that the majority of the people of the United States desired such an institution, then, and then only, would I sign a bill going to charter a Bank. (Shouts of applause.) I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people, and not to resist it. With my mother's milk did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. (Cheering.) That declaration complained that the King would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall a President or an executive officer undertake, at this late time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardian of their own rights, (applause,) and it is the duty of their executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well known bill which passed the Legislature while I was Governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponents have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but, while they are engaged in such an effort, they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the Log Cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the People of Indiana for having exercised their rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the Legislature. What do *they* know of the pioneers of that vast wilderness? I tell them that, in the Legislature which passed the bill exciting so much their horror, there were men as pure in heart, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity, as any who set themselves up for models in these days. [Immense cheering.] I glory in carrying out their views, for in doing so I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence; I did not prevent the People from making what laws they pleased! [Cheering.]

If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson. [Cheers.] It has been said by the Henrys, the Madisons, the Graysons, and others, that one of the great dangers in our Government is, the powers vested in the General Government would over shadow the government of the states. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the General Government with the elective franchise in the states would be the [illegible] for the downfall of liberty. That [illegible]ence has taken place, and while [illegible]oaths of professed democrats ap[illegible] Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging at the same time 100,000 office-holders to meddle in the state elections! And if the rude hands of power be not removed from the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the Government of the Union. [Cries of assent.] It is a truth in government ethics, that when a larger power comes in contact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the General Government and the state Governments. Should I ever be placed in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jefferson, and never permit the interference of office holders in the elections. [Immense applause.] I will do more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do aught to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you, fellow-citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see, that I am not the old man in crutches, not the imbecile, they say I am—not the prey to disease—(a voice cried here—nor the bear in a cage,)—nor the caged animal they wittingly describe me to be. (Great laughter and cheering.)

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon.

The violence of party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the Country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a republic, but when pushed to too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a republic has been dashed to pieces. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me, if I were only a democrat. (Laughter.) But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it how I am called? It matters a good deal, said he,—you don't belong to the *democratic party!* (Laughter.) Can any thing be more ruinous in its tendency to our institutions, than this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not to the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, after imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the blessed book, we are told that the pretension of false Christs shall be in future times so specious that even the elect will be deceived. And is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind, to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is dealing in fables. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy. There is no instance on record of a republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It can hurry into pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marius or a Cæsar, by a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from professions of love for the people to usurpation of their rights, and steps from that high eminence to a throne! (Cheering.) And thus in the name of democracy the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the Square in Paris, where ran rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy at the foot of the statue of liberty? Cherish not the man, then, who, under the guise and name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of Republicanism, as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. (Immense cheering.)

General Harrison here adverted to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms exposed the falsehoods of these villifiers. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the country, and in a brief and lucid manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the aspersions of these and other reckless politicians. He showed that the received History of his brilliant career in the Northwest had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave old soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance, continued the General, has been handed down to you by your forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, and they watched over the gift with eager eyes. In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty, and to you, my fellow citizens, has it been entrusted in safe keeping to be nourished with care and fostered forever. Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it fall on other altars, and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk busies himself no longer with his harem or his bow-string. To licentiousness have succeeded the rights of man, and constitutions are given to the people by once despotic rulers. Whence came the light that now shines in that land of darkness? It was a brand snatched from your own proud altar, and thrust into the pyre of Turkish oppression. Shall then the far-seen light upon the shrine of American liberty every be extinguished? (No, no, no.) It would not be your loss only—it would be the loss of the whole world. The enemies of freedom in Europe are watching you with intense anxiety, and your friends, like a few planets of heaven, are praying for your success. Deceive them not, but keep the sacred fire burning steadily upon your altars, and the Ohio Farmer, whom you design to make your Chief Magistrate, will, at the end of four years, cheerfully lay down the authority which your may entrust him with, free from all ambition. It will have been glorious enough for me to be honored as those pure and honest republicans, Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were honored, with the high confidence of a great, noble, just and generous people! (The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes, and the multitude were swayed to and for, as the leaves of the forest in a storm of wind.)

A LOG CABIN LETTER.

We give below the letter addressed by Gov Seward to the Westchester County Committee, in reply to their invitation to him to attend the log cabin dedication at North Castle, on the 24th inst. It is one of the most eloquent and touching productions we have ever read, and cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every honest heart. *Star.*

Albany, September 11, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 25th ultimo, inviting me to join the citizens of Westchester county in dedicating a log cabin at North Castle, on the 24th instant, was duly received. I am prevented from accepting the invitation by engagements which call me into the western part of the state. I wish nevertheless, that it were in my power to visit Westchester. I have recollections which can never leave me, of the hospitality of her citizens; and there is abundant evidence that the patr[illegible] of her sons has not declined since [illegible]days when three of her incorruptible Whigs spurned the bribe of British gold, and saved their country from Arnold's treason.

I should, with great pleasure, too, bear my part in dedicating the log cabin. The structure is peculiarly American, and is associated with our dearest recollections of the past, and our best hopes of the future. There is scarcely one among us of American birth, whatever may be his condition in life, who, if required to trace his genealogy, would not find his ancestors in a log cabin, within one or two, or at most three, generations. The emigrant who seeks an asylum here from the storms of the old world may meet a cold reception in the paved city, but if he follows where the spirit of adventure leads, he will always find in the log cabin a generous welcome.

The memory of man runneth to the time when only log cabins graced the sight of almost every city, town, and village in the land, and wherever the humble structure is now found, it gives promise of a farm, a village, or it may be a capital. When these unpretending dwellings begin to cluster in the valley, or on the hill-side, it is certain that there the church and the school-house will soon appear. As soon as the patrimonial farm is found too small for an increasing family, the enterprising sons hie away to the West—the beech, maple, and hemlock fall beneath their sturdy arms, and the smoke from the log cabins gives notice to the settlers that new emigrants have arrived among them. When prosperity forsakes, and kind, familiar friends forget us because we are poor, the West invites us to erect our log cabins there, and try once more. The log cabin is the cradle of patriotism and valor. When the Indian foe hung upon our Western border, and the British upon our Atlantic and Northern frontiers, and Harrison, Scott, and Jackson called to the rescue, the cry ran through the log cabins, and their fearless riflemen rushed to the battle of Tippecanoe, Chippewa, and New Orleans.

In childhood I attended my father in his visits as a physician to the halls of the rich and the log cabins of the poor; I saw the offices of affection performed with equal assiduity in both. Health restored gladdened as many hearts, and bereavement produced as bitter tears, in the one as in the other. In maturer years I have visited the marble dwellings in our own cities and abroad, and I have been a guest in the log cabins of Cayuga and Chautauque. I confess that in the latter I found always the most cordial greeting and largest welcome. I can bear witness, too, that while no condition, high or low, exempts us from the cares, the disappointments, and the sorrows of life, and while faith, hope, and charity withhold their consolations from none who cherish them, their choicest influences will be observed in the humblest abode. Let us honor the log cabin, and let us take care that wherever the unpretending structure is found, no matter what may tions do not constitute me a federalist, and be the birth, language, or condition of its occupants, the school-house is erected near it, and its rustic shelves are graced with the cheap volumes of the Sunday School and Common School Libraries, and we may then be assured that luxury and ambition can never undermine the foundation of the Republic.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow citizen.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

James A. Hamilton, Munson J. Lockwood, and William L. Bowron, Esqrs., Committee.

From the Uniontown (Pa.) Democrat, of September 15.

AN ACCESSION.

Major John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, the biographer and bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, by whom he was appointed Secretary of War in 1829, and Minister to Spain in 1836, is now openly and decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. HARRISON. He tarried here a few days last week, with his family on his way to Tennessee, and in compliance with the wishes of many of our citizens, addressed a crowded meeting called by the friends of HARRISON and TYLER, in the Court-house on Wednesday evening.

The Major frankly stated *why* he opposed Van Buren and supported Gen. Harrison. He had served his country for years in the Senate of the United States with Harrison, and in Gen. Jackson's cabinet with Van Buren. *He knew them both.* He knew Gen. Harrison to be a sound, wise, intelligent, patriotic statesman, and a *democratic republican* of the safest and best kind, not merely such by profession, but also by practice—by education, by habit, by principle. He spoke of Mr. Van Buren [illegible] great propriety, saying but [illegible] of the man, but decidedly condemning his policy and measures, both those adopted and those proposed, especially the Sub-Treasury and Standing Army, and his alliance with Calhoun for the purpose of sacrificing the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of nearly the entire Union, to gratify the nullifiers of the South—to buy up to his support his late most bitter and unyielding enemy.

The New York Courier says: "We learn from an authentic source, that advices were received by the Great Western to the effect that the Governments of Holland and Belgium had authorized their Ministers in London to treat with General Hamilton for the conclusion of a treaty of recognition, amity and commerce, with the new Republic of Texas; and that Gen. Hamilton, the diplomatic plenipotentiary of Texas, was about to repair to London for that purpose."

When a Custom House Officer, or other Van Buren "Jack in office," remarks the Democratic Press, presumes to call a supporter of Gen. Harrison a Federalist, let him be reminded that Samuel Cushman, who, during the last war, said "he hoped to God every American who crossed the lines into Canada would leave his bones there," has been appointed a Receiver of Public Monies by Martin Van Buren.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 15.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B BAKER, of New-Hanover.

Election to be held on the 2d Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

☞ WE are requested to state that Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS and WM. H HAYWOOD, esq are expected to address the Democrats, in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of October. The citizens generally are invited to attend.

A CARD.

☞ Dr. Smith, the Whig candidate for Elector in the Orange district, will attend at Boon's Station, 27 miles west of Hillsborough, on the Greensborough road, on Saturday the 24th of October, for the purpose of addressing the people of Orange county, and such of his fellow citizens of other counties as may honor him with their presence. We are all one great political family; our object is the same, the general welfare; we may differ as to the means necessary to attain the end. It is hoped that all parties will attend. Judge Mangum, and other distinguished speakers, are expected to be present.

☞ Dr. Smith will attend at John Newlin's Mill, on Haw River, on Saturday the 31st of October, to address the people, regardless of party. All are invited to attend. Judge Mangum, and other able speakers, are expected to attend.

☞ Dr. Smith will, address the people of Orange at Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of October. All parties are invited to attend. Our motto is Truth, our weapons are Reason. Judge Mangum, Wm. A Graham, esq. and Jas. W. Bryan, esq. the Whig Elector for Craven district, will be present.

☞ Willie P. Mangum and Dr. Smith, will attend at the White Cross on Friday the 30th of October, where they hope to meet the people of that section of Orange, and to address them on the great questions of national concernment.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WHIG CONVENTION.

A glorious day was opened in the city of Raleigh on the 5th inst. It was the anniversary of a day memorable in the history of the last war—the battle of the Thames—a day which covered the gallant Harrison and his noble little army with imperishable laurels. Glorious was the day commemorated, and glorious was the observance of it. Thousands were congregated from all parts of the state, and the display presented one of the most animated and heart stirring scenes. Though in the midst of them, we could not with any precision ascertain the number; by some they were estimated at six or seven thousand, but more generally at two or three times that number. This much we know, that the procession when formed in platoons six deep [illegible]ended at least a mile, we should sup[illegible]—and large numbers who came to honor the day did not join in the procession So much as to the numbers present; but how shall we describe the splendor of the pageant, or the spirit which animated this great mass of freemen? A just conception of these can be formed only by those who were present.

The day was ushered in by the firing of cannon. At about ten o'clock the procession was formed in Hillsborough street, opposite the Episcopal Grove, under the direction of Gen. John I. Pasteur, of Newbern, who acted as Marshal. It then proceeded down Hillsborough street, through various other streets, past the Governor's palace, and then up Fayetteville street to the capitol square. Through all this long route the doors and windows and porticos and even the house tops were filled with fair faces, and white handkerchiefs waved a welcome to each gallant band as it passed.

The following order of the procession is principally taken from the Raleigh Register. We took no notes; and in this it seems our Raleigh brethren of the press were somewhat remiss, for in the descriptions of the banners they have fallen into several mistakes, a few of which only has our memory enabled us to correct.

The procession was preceded with music; after which were carriages containing Revolutionary soldiers. One of these soldiers marched on foot in front of the procession, bearing a flag which waved in the battle of Guilford Court House, and was there perforated by a British bullet. This relic added much to the spirit of the occasion.

Then followed the Whig Central Committee.

VIRGINIA.—The delegation from this state displayed a banner on which was inscribed: "*Harrison and Tyler—Virginia will honor her own sons.*" On the reverse: "The descendants of Revolutionary sires acknowledge no dictation."

LOUISIANA was also represented; the delegates had appropriate badges, but no banner.

The delegates from our own state were arranged in the order of the Congressional districts, as follows:

NORTHAMPTON.—This county had a respectable delegation and beautiful banners. On one was the inscription: "The ladies of Northampton to the Whig delegation. Old Northampton erect! One fire more, and the day is ours." On the reverse, a large ball rolling over Amos, with the following colloquy—Van Buren to Amos—"I say, stop that ball." Amos—"Matty, Matty, the critter can't be stopped" Their second banner was the flag of our country, with the watch word "Harrison and Tyler."

MARTIN came next, her banner presenting the stars and stripes, with the inscription, "A faithful few among many false."

PITT had on her banner: "Whig in 1774, and Whig in 1840—Harrison and Tyler." On the reverse: "Pettigrew cleared the way, Stanly keeps it open. On, Stanly, on!"

BEAUFORT county was respectably represented. On her banner was inscribed: "Old Beaufort is here—Harrison and Tyler." Her delegation wore beautiful badges, with the words on it "Stanly's home!"

BERTIE was well represented. Her banner bore the inscription, "Better late than never."

JOHNSTON sent a large and respectable delegation. Her banner was very handsome, and the figures and mottoes upon it evinced the correctness and elegance of the taste which selected them. It was headed "Old Johnston." Then came the figures of a Log Cabin; Pine Forests boxed for turpentine; an Apple Orchard, and a Cider Press. On the reverse, a Log Cabin, and Gen. Harrison conducting to it a maimed old soldier. Inscription, "Johnston to the rescue! The poor man's friend; the people's choice. In 1832, for Clay 6 votes; in 1840, for Morehead 570—Whig gain, 564."

CRAVEN came in her strength, with banners and devices of the most attractive character. She had a beautiful ship, the Constitution, full rigged and manned. The banners, most splendid; one containing the words, "Liberty and our native soil;" the other representing the town of Newbern, in all its glory. Before leaving us, the ship was presented to the enthusiastic and spirited delegation from Rowan; who, in return, gave their Canoe to their brethren of the East; and both were borne through the streets of Raleigh in triumph towards their respective destinations. A part of the Rowan delegation, on their way home, reached Hill-borough on Thursday evening, bearing with them their gallant little ship. They were met with hearty cheers by a number of our citizens, and many ladies turned out to view the novelty of the scene. In the evening a meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, and several short but pertinent speeches were delivered. At an early hour in the morning the delegation resumed their journey.

Among the banners exhibited on this occasion, was one which, though not noticed in the Raleigh papers, attracted great attention in the crowd. We think it was from Craven. It represented Matty, dressed in dandy style, fleeing in great terror before a barrel of hard cider rapidly descending a hill, holding in one hand a strong box, and in the other badges streaching over his shoulder, with the inscription—"Standing army of two hundred thousand men"—Sub-treasury"—Hooe case"—Matty uttering the exclamation, "Stop that barrel, or I am lost!" In the distance, on the top of the hill, was a comfortable log cabin, a cider-mill and press, a row of barrels, and a heap of apples, and two or three urchins exquisitely enjoying the scene.

NEW HANOVER.—The glorious few of this county were here almost to a man. First came the ship Liberty, rigged and mounted with a fine band of music. She had banners and devices in abundance. On one was the inscription, "Flood Tide." On another, "New Hanover going to Wake." On the main banner, which was a splendid one, worked by the Ladies of Wilmington, was inscribed "New Hanover, determined to conquer—The People's choice, Wm. H. Harrison." On the reverse, "Whig—the war cry in 1776—the watch-word of 1840—a word dear to freemen, and terrible to tyrants only." On another was inscribed, "The Rail Roads of North-Carolina—no Sub Treasury, no reduction of wages." There was also a transparency representing a "Whig gun," in the act of going off, with the title—"Amos Kendall's Baby-waker."

The beautiful ship, brought by this delegation, was committed in trust to our Central Committee, to be presented by them according to the tenor of the sub-joined resolution adopted by the New Hanover delegation;

Resolved, That the Ship "Liberty" be deposited with the Whig Central Committee of the state of North Carolina, to be by them presented to the Whigs of such County (represented in this Convention) in the state as shall give the largest *increased* Whig vote over its vote for Governor at August last, at the ensuing election for President and Vice President, reference being had to the relative strength of the different counties in the state.

BLADEN made a good show. On their banner was inscribed, "Union, for the sake of the Union—The Whigs of Bladen—Harrison and Tyler, Liberty and Union."

BRUNSWICK bore on her banner the words—"Brunswick always right."

FRANKLIN, in proportion to the number of its Whig voters, was more numerously represented than any other. Out of 380 voters, more than 300 were present. They had in the procession a log cabin, so profusely decorated with emblems and insignia as to attract universal attention. On her banner was a likeness of Harrison, and a view of North Bend, with the inscription, "Called from the Plough." On the reverse an Eagle, with the inscription, "Franklin—her march is onward."

GRANVILLE presented a numerous delegation, headed by two log cabins, each of which were decorated with beautiful satin banners worked by the hand of a fair lady in Oxford. On No. 1, was worked, "Down with Van Buren." On No. 2, "W. H. H., the Hero of the Thames, 5th October, 1813." On No. 3, "Harrison and Tyler." On No. 4, "Whigs of '76 and '40—O. K." This delegation also bore a large white silk banner, trimmed with blue, with the inscription. "In our right is our might." Another beautiful banner displayed the motto, "Granville, we come," presented by a Virginia lady.

WARREN sent forth a Spartan band, with an elegant banner, on one side of which was a Tobacco plant, with the inscription—"Warren—few, but determined." On the reverse an Eagle, bearing in his beak the motto—

"We know our rights,
And knowing, dare maintain them."

ANSON, though a thorough Whig county, sent but few delegates. They bore on their badge these words: "The 1100 Whigs of Anson."

CUMBERLAND presented an imposing array. First came her log cabin, with the inscription on the door, "To rent after the 4th of March, 1841;" a Marten box, labelled "O. K.—Off to Kinderhook." Their beautiful white banner had the motto, "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures." On the reverse, "No reduction of wages; the laborer is worthy of his hire." "Cumberland Association of 1775—Tippecanoe Club of 1840—advocating the same principles." Another banner was inscribed, "Charge, Chester, charge!" on the reverse, "Cumberland county 621 Whigs."

MOORE. The gallant "Men of Moore" mustered about one hundred strong, bearing a white satin banner, bordered with blue. On one side was an evergreen Pine, six feet high, with this inscription:

Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances,
Honor'd and blest be the evergreen Pine;
Long may the tree on this banner that glances
Flourish—the shelter and grace of our line.

On the reverse were the words, "Gallant little Moore! Redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." To one corner of the banner was attached a streamer, bearing on one side, "The Men of Moore O. K." on the other, "The Campbells are coming."

WAKE was in attendance in large numbers. At the head of the delegation was the Tippecanoe Club of the City, with their magnificent banner, just presented by the ladies of Raleigh. Next followed Crab Tree District Club in a large body, with a flag bearing the words "All ready." Then came the good Whigs of Barton's creek District, with their flag, and then the other citizens of the county.

PERSON county delegation, though small, manifested much zeal in the cause of reform. On their banner was inscribed, "Under the flag of our country, we come to the rescue."

ORANGE, "old Republican Orange," mustered in great strength. The Chapel Hill Tippecanoe Club led the van, with their log cabin, and a flag exhibiting a spread eagle, and underneath the inscription, "Chapel Hill Tippecanoe Club." On the reverse the name of MANGUM was displayed in large letters. Next followed the "Tally ho" Club, with their banner, inscribed, "Old Orange forever;" on the reverse, the figure of a Fox, with Martin's countenance and that "everlasting smirk"—his tail upon the banner staff, with the inscription, "We've tailed him." Then came the citizens of Orange, with their banner, on one side of which was represented a group of agricultural implements, on the left a sheaf of wheat, on the right a stalk of corn, and underneath a cotton bale and tobacco hogshead. The inscription, "Plenty.—It is not 'too much to expect from government' a sound currency." On the reverse, an Eagle, with the inscription, "Orange—True to Whig principles now as when her sons raised the rude standard of rebellion at Alemance, and poured out their life's blood at Germantown. Regulators in 1770—Rebels in 1776; Reformers in 1840."

CHATHAM poured in her delegates by hundreds. A log cabin accompanied this delegation, and their banners, which was worked by the ladies of Pittsboro', attracted much attention. It bore on one side—"America must be free," with an Eagle, and below, "Chatham." On the reverse, "Harrison and Tyler—Morehead's majority 1,788—Once more to the rescue."

ROWAN was present in strong force, with a beautiful banner bearing the inscription, "Thy daughters cheer thee onward." This delegation brought with

them an Indian Canoe, 36 feet long, with persons to manage it arrayed in savage costume, which attracted much attention. The canoe bore on one side the inscription, "1840—our motto is Victory! We won't give up the ship" On the other side, "Old Tip—the life-boat of our country." The canoe sustained a banner bearing various excellent mottoes, as "Old Rowan, her sons are here—William Henry Harrison, the People's choice and nation's pride—The ballot box is our choice," &c. There was a coop also, with a pert, clever looking cock therein; and on the coop were the words "Tell Chapman to Crow. Crow Chapman! Crow!"—a capital hit.

CABARRUS, notwithstanding the great distance, was represented. Her banner exhibited—"Cabarrus—Whig 1775—Whig 1840—We are ready."

MECKLENBURG, also, was well represented. This county, in the Revolution, was pronounced by Cornwallis as the most rebellious in America; in allusion to this her banner exhibited a hornet's nest, with the inscription, "The horn ts of Mecklenburg commenced building 20th May, 1775. Whigs of Mecklenburg; beaten, but not conquered."

IREDELL was also represented. On her banners was a likeness of Gen. Harrison, with the inscription, "Iredell—Whig in '76; Whig majority in 1840, 1325."

The Register says, it is impossible amid the confusion and excitement of such a scene, to copy accurately the various banners and devices. No doubt we have omitted many in the foregoing account, and failed to do justice to others. But we have done our best, and can only promise to supply such additional information as may be communicated to us. There were a large number of counties, we know, the delegates from which arrived too late to procure any other device than a badge. We recollect Carteret, Pasquotank, Hertford, Rockingham, Duplin, Edgecomb, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde, Randolph, Stokes, Surry and Washington; and there may have been others.

On reaching the Capitol Square, Mr. BADGER welcomed the assembled thousands in his own matchless style, in a speech which, coming from the heart, must, we think, have reached the heart of every hearer. On concluding, he submitted a motion that the Convention do now organize, which being assented to, he proposed as President thereof JOHN OWEN, of Bladen—a nomination which was ratified by acclamation. On being conducted to the chair, Gov. OWEN addressed the Convention as follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

It is with no ordinary emotions that I rise to tender you the homage of a grateful heart, for this distinguished evidence of your favor. To be called on to preside over the deliberations of a respectable portion of my fellow citizens upon any occasion which they may deem of sufficient importance to justify their assembling together, is an honor which, when conferred on me, I have ever felt, and have never failed to acknowledge in such terms as my heart and my understanding have suggested. But, my fellow-citizens, this is the first out pouring of the people, the first pilgrimage of the Freemen of North Carolina to their Capital, as worshippers at the Temple of Liberty, and he who has so far won your favorable consideration as to be called on to preside at such a meeting, is more truly honored than he who has inherited a diadem.

My fellow citizens, why this agitation of the public mind—why this mighty movement of the American People which is witnessed from one extremity of our beloved country to the other? Nothing short of a most thorough conviction of the necessity of a revolution in public opinion could produce it; nothing but a determination to eternalize the principles of Civil Liberty, handed down to us as the prize of revolutionary toil and blood, could justify it.

But, fellow citizens, it is not my purpose as it is not my *duty* to enter into the discussion of the causes which have brought together this immense concourse of freemen—that duty, no, that *privilege* will devolve on some of you—suffice it for me to say, that our assembling together is one of the inestimable rights secured to us by the charter of our liberties; and who shall object to it? Is it an operation by which the rights of any citizen of the state is invaded? No—and if it lead to the re-establishment of those constitutional rights and privileges upon which all our former prosperity has been based, it will also be the means of removing that dissatisfaction which now covers the land, and which, wherever it occurs, has, with much force and truth, been called the expenditure of government; and truly, my fellow-citizens, that is the heaviest expenditure of any government, which robs it of the affections of its people. Talk not to me, my countrymen, of the millions that have been squandered by the profligacy of the present administration, only as it leads to the breaking down of the principles of the Constitution, and the establishment upon its ruins of despotism. He who steals our money steals trash, when compared with the principles of liberty, which are our birth-right; and here let me say, once and forever, call me by whatever name, Republican or Federalist, Democrat or Demagogue, deprive me of the Constitution, and the principles of that sacred instrument as understood and practiced upon by the Father of his country, and the government to me is not worth its preservation.

Fellow-citizens, we have had our lot cast at a period in the political history of our country, when questions involving the rights and privileges of the general government under the constitution of the United States had arisen more frequently than at any former period, and were discussed with unprecedented freedom and ability; and if we had to lament that under different constructions of the same instrument, some of the angry passions of our nature may have been warmed into undue exercise, we had also abundant cause of gratitude that we were in the enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, in the enjoyment of that period in which we had ceased to call by different names, brethren of the same principles, we were proud, all proud, to consider ourselves Republicans, and indulging the pleasing hope that the time had passed forever when any other question should be propounded of him whose virtuous ambition might prompt him to seek for office, than those which formed the touch stone, the test of qualification with the immortal Jefferson, is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution? Standing, then, on this elevated ground, with what ineffable delight did every friend of his country contemplate the glorious scenes of expanding population, civilization and happiness, then obtaining in every portion of our common country. Agriculture and the arts, commerce and science, and the religion of our fathers spreading their peaceful and holy empire, where but a few years since, the prowling savage was in quest of his prey, or the beasts of the forest were undisturbed; and in these glorious scenes who was the pioneer?—even he who, faithful in every trust, is now at the head of our column.

And whilst we viewed this stupendous increase in some of our sister states in population, and in all the arts of civilized life by which that population was rendered respectable and happy, how did the heart of every patriot son of North Carolina bound within him, when he found that she too was not found wanting in endeavors to hand down to posterity the happy government, not of our choice, but the choice of our illustrious ancestors, and our rich inheritance, with as small a debt of error and folly to answer for, as a vigilant guardianship of all our rights, and a faithful performance of all our duties would enable us to do. But in the midst of this bright and glorious career, how changed, how suddenly and wofully changed is the scene. Lawless power has usurped the place of constitutional government—the will of the President of the United States represents the law of the land with the addition of a single power which the President declared he could not recommend too strongly to the adoption of Congress, so fully as only to require the definition of despotism to define his powers: offences deserving the utmost reprehension of the American people are perpetrated by almost every officer of the government, and are not only unwhipt of justice, but are committed, in the face of the American people, with perfect impunity. Misrule and corruption and violence and vice, cover the land which entomb the ashes of our illustrious dead. Will you, my countrymen, tamely submit to this? or will you, with me, rouse from your lethargy, and put to flight the authors of all this evil? In the pursuit of this glorious object, appealing to God for the rectitude of our intentions, we are here assembled, and it remains only for me to offer you in the high place you have assigned me, my hearty co-operation in all honorable means for the accomplishment of our object, and the furtherance of the public good.

The Convention being declared to be duly organized, Mr. Badger addressed it for nearly an hour, on the great political topics of the day, and concluded by offering for the adoption of the Convention, the Declaration of Rights which follows. It was read by Mr. Manly, and the question on its adoption was carried in the affirmative by a deafening shout. It is as follows:

THE
UNANIMOUS DECLARATION
OF
The Whigs of N. Carolina,
In Convention assembled,
5th October, 1840.

WE DECLARE the leaders of the party in power unworthy the confidence of a free people:

Because, they have violated every pledge they have given to the Nation:

Coming into power with the alleged purpose of enforcing the most rigid economy, they have increased the Public Expenditures from Twelve, to Thirty-six Millions of Dollars per annum:

Promising us a Currency better than Bank Notes, which were convertible at the will of the holder either into Gold or Silver; they have redeemed the promise, by a course of measures which has issued in a general suspension of specie payments; has deprived us altogether of gold and silver; compelled the Banks to curtail their discounts, and contract their circulation, until the price of property and produce is generally and greatly reduced; and the wages of labor rendered uncertain, fluctuating, and inadequate:

Professing a holy horror at the very idea of the patronage of the Government being brought into conflict with the freedom of elections; they have, nevertheless, habitually conferred office as a reward for past, and a stimulus to future electioneering services; have directly inculcated the right and duty of Federal Officers to interfere in elections; have treated as ground of removal from office, not only opposition and indifference, but inactivity of service in political canvassing; and have thus, so far as in them lay, converted the whole body of office holders into mere dependants upon Executive favor; bound, not to serve the country, but to maintain a party; and holding their places by the tenure of enlimited obedience to Executive commands:

Professing boundless devotion to the will of the people, and asserting the right of the many to rule the few; they have, nevertheless, lost no opportunity of encouraging public servants to betray their constituents, when their own schemes would be thereby promoted; and have repeatedly rewarded with honors and emoluments, men whom the people have discarded from their service for incapacity and corruption:

Because, they have subverted a system for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the revenue, nearly coeval with the existence of the Government, and continued under every administration, and have substituted in lieu thereof the Sub-Treasury:

By which, the revenue is withdrawn from the channels of business, which it was wont to invigorate and support, is locked up in vaults under the charge of Executive officers and subject to Executive control and misapplication:

By which, the People are required to pay all the duties to Government in gold or silver, while, by the measures of the Government in respect to the currency, to obtain gold and silver is rendered *impossible* to many, and to *all* difficult or expensive:

By which, under a power of issuing Treasury Drafts, ostensibly for the transfer of the revenue, the President is covertly armed with power, at his pleasure, to supply a Government paper currency, to convert the Treasury into a great Bank of issue and deposit, and thus, by contracting or enlarging the amount of circulation, to enhance or diminish the value of labor and property at his own will, and for his own purposes:

And which Sub-Treasury system, they themselves in 1834, denounced as unwise, unjust, contrary to the genius of our institutions and the practice of the government, as exposing the public funds to loss and peculation, and conferring on the Executive a power dangerous to freedom:

Because, the Sub-Treasury plan, repudiated by the people, and repeatedly rejected in Congress by large majorities, was finally carried in the House of Representatives by a majority procured in part by a corrupt coalition, and in part by a gross and palpable violation of the Constitution, accompanied with open contempt and disregard of the symbols of authority appointed by the laws of New Jersey to authenticate the will of her people:

Because, in order to secure a clear majority in the House of Representatives, the Administration members of that body, did, without any color or shadow of right, against precedent, and in violation of the constitution and laws, refuse to admit to their seats five members duly returned by the state of New Jersey, and did admit, as *prima facia* entitled to seats, five persons not returned, whom they finally declare to be *sitting members* on the part of New Jersey, for the whole Congress, against the return under the great seal of the state, and without any evidence to falsify the said return, or in any manner to manifest the title of the persons so admitted; whereby the said administration members did, in truth and effect, of their own authority, appoint five members to represent the state of New Jersey, and thus usurp to themselves the elective franchise of the people of that state:

Because, they have, from time to time, obtained from Congress grants of large sums of money, have increased by hundreds the number of office holders, and by many thousands of dollars the amount of salaries, beyond the demands of the public service, and have then squandered the money and distributed the offices, to purchase the support of the venal and ambitious, and have sought, by every art of corruption, to secure themselves the possession of power, and to retain the means of advancing themselves at the expense of the nation:

Because, the Executive has recommended to Congress, under the specious name of a plan for the organization of the Militia, the establishment of a standing army of 200,000 men, to be mustered into the service of the United States for eight years, to be marched to distant places, kept under the chief superintendence of officers, appointed not by the states, but by the President; and in a time of profound peace, when there are no invasions to repel, no insurrections against the order of society, no combinations against the execution of the laws to suppress, to be dragged into the field as conscripts and without necessity or public reason, wantonly to be subjected, at the mere will of the Executive, to all the rules and articles of war:

Because, the plan so recommended is in violation of the constitution, will be burdensome to the nation, oppressive to all, ruinous to the poor, dangerous to morals, destructive of the freedom of elections, and subversive of liberty:

Because, after this measure had excited the alarm and indignation of the country, and an election in a large and influential state had been, as was supposed, thereby determined against the Administration, unworthy and disingenuous attempts were made by the President, aided by his Secretary of War, and others of his supporters, to relieve himself from just responsibility for his recommendation, sometimes, by confounding the plan of the Secretary, reported to the President, and by him communicated to Congress, with the subsequant letter of the Secretary, to the House of Representatives, containing the details of the plan, and then by denying that he had seen in *December* a letter that was written in *March*, leaving it to be supposed that he was ignorant of a plan submitted to him as early as December, and the outlines of which he himself sent to Congress, declaring that "*he could not too strongly recommend it to their consideration;*" and sometimes, by asserting that the President had not approved, though he recommended the plan; did not desire its adoption, but only its examination by Congress, whilst it is known to all that the President is authorized by the Constitution to recommend to "the consideration" of Congress such measures only as he shall judge "NECESSARY and EXPEDIENT," and therefore his recommendation of the Militia plan to Congress, was a precise and direct approval of it, a public and official declaration, both accurately and precisely expressed, that he deemed the measure "necessary and expedient," and if, in his judgment, necessary and expedient, then, in his judgment, proper to be adopted.

Because, by seizing on the custody and control of the public treasure—by attempting to surprise the nation into the establishment of a vast standing army, and by converting the office holders into a corps of spies and electioneerers, they have manifested a settled purpose to erect a throne in the midst of our republican institutions, to concentrate in the hands of the Executive all the powers of government, and thus to convert a free people into the slaves of a despot.

Because, they found the country prosperous and happy, and by unwise and wicked experiments upon its trade and currency, its industry and property, have brought it to the verge of ruin.

WHEREFORE, we declare it to be our full and settled conviction, that a change in the administration of public affairs is indispensably necessary for restoring prosperity, preserving the constitution, and securing the freedom of the people.

We declare that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, is the very opposite in principles and purposes, of the present head of the party in power:

Because, he has ever served his country with disinterestedness, fidelity and success:

Because, he is in truth a Republican, who desires the freedom and happiness of his country, and the equal protection of all in their rights and property.

Because he is against any Chief Magistrate holding office for more than one Presidential term; against executive encroachments upon the powers of the representatives of the people; against the abuse of the veto power; against extravagance and corruption in administering the Government; against removing officers without cause, and against employing them as electioneering agents of the President.

Because, he is opposed to all usurpation of powers not granted, and all abuse of granted powers, and because, in regard to all abuses, he is for affording us not only relief for the present, but effectual security for the future; and finally,

Because, in his character and services, he more nearly than any other man now living, approaches to the father of his country, the illustrious WASHINGTON:—Wherefore,

We, the Whigs of North Carolina, declare, that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ought to be elected President of the United States, and we do hereby give a solemn assurance to the Whigs of the Union, that we will, on the 12th day of November next, to a man, attend the polls, and put in our ballots for the Whig Electoral Ticket, and thus give proof of the sincerity of this declaration, and our purpose to maintain it.

And let not our opponents flatter, or our friends alarm themselves at the thought that we may prove recreant to this pledge. The spirit of the people is roused, their resolution taken, and this state, which first raised the voice of independence against a foreign despot, will be found the last to yield her freedom to domestic tyrants.

Mr. Mangum being called for by the crowd to address the Convention, it was announced that he was detained at home by sic[illegible]

M[illegible] was then called out, and addr[illegible] the Convention nearly two hours in his usually fervid and fearless manner. When he concluded, Messrs. Rayner and Williams were loudly called for, but the hour being late, the Convention adjourned to dinner, to meet again next morning at 10 o'clock.

The dinner was served up on 20 tables, 100 feet long, so arranged as to present something like a hollow square—the centre Table being in the form of an H—in honor of Harrison. The only merit of the dinner was, its abundance and the republican simplicity with which it was arranged. Every body, however, seemed to do justice to the immense masses of baked and barbecued meats, though served upon tin platters and wooden trenchers. After dinner, a number of gentlemen were called on for Speeches, and the evening was most agreeably spent. Among the gentlemen who addressed the crowd, were Messrs. Barringer, of Cabarrus, C. P. Green, of Virginia, H. L. Robards, of Granville, and Guthrie, of Chatham.

At night, there was speaking again at the Whig Encampment and at the Log Cabin, but we have been unable to obtain particulars.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the Convention was again organized, without any abatement of spirit or enthusiasm, and but little of numbers. Mr. Rayner opened the discussion in a speech of more than two hours, and fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired as a debater. The veteran Whig, Lewis Williams, was next called out, and delivered a most capital speech. The enthusiasm with which Messrs. Stanly, Rayner and Williams were received by the immense throng, must have been gratifying in the highest degree.

James W. Bryan, esq. Elector in the Newbern district, was next called for. He has the finest elocution of almost any one within our knowledge, and was on this occasion, in his best vein. Of course, he served up a rich intellectual treat to his hearers. An incident occurred whilst he was speaking, which being very uncommon, excited considerable sensation, and deserves to be noticed. Three Eagles were distinctly descried, at a great height, for several moments hovering directly over the thousands assembled to hear the discussion of great and important political questions connected with the approaching Presidential Election.

The Rev. Mr. Crudup, of Granville, was next called on, and addressed the Convention for about half an hour, but we were not fortunate enough to hear him. After he concluded, Mr. Boyden, of Surry, was loudly called for, and delivered a most spirited speech, which was enthusiastically received. The hour being late, the Convention then adjourned *sine die*, and dinner was again served up at the Encampment for the Delegates.

Much more we might say about the convention, but we have not room now.

For the Recorder.

If there be one object in the world upon which the eye of an honest man can rest with pride and pleasure, it is the picture of a great and good man, reviled and persecuted by his enemies, yet rising in the nakedness and simplicity of truth, to repel their attacks, and gaining for himself the admiration and esteem of his fellow-men, from the very efforts that are made to ruin him. Such a spectacle is now before us in the person of the warrior statesman, to whose talents and integrity our country begins to look for succor in this her hour of trial. A candid and tolerant spirit, it is true, has rarely been the characteristic of party zeal; and artifice and intrigue, though never justifiable, have seldom failed to be resorted to in carrying out its ends. But the page of our history has never yet been darkened by such gross and deliberate attempts at imposture and deception, as have been practised by the present administration party. To such extremes have they proceeded, that even the most liberal mind, the one most disposed to construe favorably the motive of its opponents, can no longer find excuses for them, but are forced to express their virtuous indignation at such enormous baseness and malignity.

Mr. Van Buren seems to be surrounded by a host of caterers who prowl about in search of all the slanders they can find or make against General Harrison, which they dress and cook into a dish for his majesty, more delectable to his palate than the famous PATE DE FOIS GRAS itself. These human Jackalls, are certainly less noble than the animals they imitate, in being pandess to a fox, instead of a lion. And what has been the result of their labors? Most glorious for the fame of Harrison—most disastrous for the party. Their charges have been "like breath against the wind, blown stifling back on him who breathed it forth."

The character of Harrison had been admired for its plainness and sterling integrity; but the attemps to injure it opened the way to investigation, and discovered there the great but unostentatious qualities of a statesman and patriot, who prefers the interest of his country to his own personal wealth and power. His friends had been gazing with satisfaction even while the sun was obscured, upon the column of spray that rises from a fountain; but as soon as the sun-beams have shone out upon it, they stand wrapt in wonder and admiration at the splendor and beauty of the iris hues which have been developed.

The log cabin and hard cider charges, which were put upon General Harrison as a degradation and reproach, have endeared him to the people, and have become with them the appropriate emblems of that frugality, simplicity and integrity which the republic was not ashamed of in the days of its purity. Abolition, cowardice, federalism, and advocating the tariff, have been triumphantly repelled from him and fastened upon his enemies. The tremendous crime of selling white men for debt, has been reduced to the simple expedient that is adopted in almost every state in the Union, of obliging the disorderly violators of the laws to work out the expenses which their crimes have occasioned, rather than that they should be paid by taxes on the people. And in like manner have all their weapons been turned against their own bosoms.

But they have made one charge against our candidate which ou[illegible] to shock and alarm the moral feeling[illegible] common sense of the country, to [illegible] That he is an old granny; that he [illegible]eak and incompetent, because he is an old man. When old age is considered so ridiculous by our opponents, I am not surprised to see our log cabins thronged, night after night, with the anxious and interested faces of men advanced in life. I am not surprised to see there the hundreds of ardent and enthusiastic young men, who imbibe from nature, and have been taught, as a first principle, to respect their parents in proportion as they become old; nor does it astonish me to see our ranks crowded with middle aged men who look forward to the decline of life as a season of reward for all their toil, and not of reproach and dishonor. It is the policy and the practice of republican governments every where, to invest with power those men who, after passing through the vale below, have reached the summit of human life, divested of the passions and prejudices of their youth, crowned with wisdom, virtue and experience, capable of dispassionate and disinterested views, and studying no longer their personal aggrandizement, but the happiness of the people. I grant that these virtues are not confined to old age. For the honor of human nature, there have been numerous and noble instances of this unselfishness in younger men; but I still assert that old age, instead of weakening or destroying these principles, strengthens and confirms them, by taking away all temptations to act otherwise.—No, the failing eye may grow dim, and the weary arm be no longer able to assist itself, but greatness of soul can never grow old. True virtue is immortal, and like Enoch, of old, is taken up into heaven without suffering death. The gods grow envious of it, but leave to earth its memory and its example. Gen. Harrison, in the full possession of all his mental and bodily faculties, is less qualified than Van Buren, because he is not so young! This is the language of the administration party; and what is their motive? Simply this, to remove the respect and esteem with which men of sober and impartial judgments are regarded by the community, and to extend the influence of those who can be blinded by their interests and their zeal, and will easily become fit slaves to executive will. Futile endeavor! Vain hope! as soon ——but hush! the States are talking. Hear what they say upon the subject.

A. FOOOOOOO.

POSTSCRIPT!

STATE ELECTIONS.

"The work goes bravely on!"

The Whigs every where Triumphant.

From *Georgia* we have returns from 50 counties, which give to the Whigs a majority on joint ballot of 53, and a majority on the Congressional ticket of over 5000. Every Whig member of Congress will therefore be elected, and a United States senator. The Whig gain is immense throughout the state—no mistake.

And *Maryland*, notwithstanding the effort of Bishop England to enlist the Catholics in favor of Van Buren, has also gone for the Whigs by a large majority. In the House, the Whigs have 60, the Vans 10; in the Senate 15 Whigs, and 6 Vans—Whig majority 50—And two United States Senators to elect, who will of course be Whigs.

And *Delaware*, too, has proved herself thoroughly whig—and she has two Senators to choose.

And *Connecticut*, in her town elections, shows herself more Whig than ever.

Obituary.

Died, in this town, on Monday evening last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. CARLTON WALKER, aged about 60.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
8 Thursday,	6 18	5 42	
9 Friday,	6 19	5 41	
80 Saturday,	6 20	5 40	
11 Sunday,	6 21	5 39	
12 Monday,	6 22	5 38	
13 Tuesday	6 23	5 37	
14 Wednesday	6 24	5 36	First 3 0 23 after. Full 11 1 [illegible] Last 17 [illegible] New 25 [illegible]

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, } CLOTHS.

Black, Drab, and Fashionable, } CASSIMERES.

SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSSELIN DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestics, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 43—

For Sale,

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS.
30 Sacks of SALT.
20 Kegs of NAILS By
J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14 43—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

"MILISHA JUTY."

"Right ableak," said Capt. —— to his newly raised company, as he suddenly came in contact with a bank of oyster shells.

"That are's a wrong order," said a veteran looking fellow, with a gun without a lock and with a polish not dissimular to Rip Van Winkle's after his twenty years' sleep.

"Keep your jaw," said the Captain "and hold up your head like a man."—"Fine looking fellow," continued he, "our country is safe with such sodgers.—I say, Lewtenant, what is you arter in letting that-are soldier walk on the pavement? I say, Sargent, take three men, and bring him into the ranks."

"The captain says you must come into the ranks and keep step (addressing the stray soldier.) "I guess I shan't do no such a thing. I've got my feet muddy already; and if they gets wet I guess as how I shall be poorly for a month."

"You better come in now Mr.——, I'll tell the Captain what you say."

"Ha, ha, ha, and what does I keer if you does. A'nt I an independence man?"

"Captain, the man says he won't come in."

"What! not mind what I says to him?—abominible! Well, let him have his own way, I guess I'll tell the Colonel, that I will. To the right about turn, and mind that mud-hole—dress—eyes right, forward—left foot afore, boys—keep your heads up—fine looking fellows—glorious day—forward march." And away we went up Broadway in style.

"I do'nt like this training" said my next neighbor, "its a deadloss to me of six dollars." "And I do like it," said another, in the next file, "its a glorious time to frolic—almost equal to the fourth of July."

"No talking, boys—no talking—I can't allow talking—regulars never talk." said the Captain.

Well, we marched a mile or two to the grand place of operations—were drummed about for an hour—saw half a dozen military looking men on horseback come out to review and examine us—passed inspection—were dismissed for half an hour—half of us got drunk—were called to arms—drummed through the streets again—and then permitted to go to our homes, with head ache enough to last a week. And this is—New York Militia duty.

A PRIVATE.

Prefer thy county paper to any other, subscribe immediately for it, pay in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the P[illegible] and for this County, are requested to [illegible] November Term next, on Tuesday, to [illegible] consideration whether the office of [illegible]rustee in this county shall be abo-

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

August 28. 36—3m

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, *Chm'n.*

August 25. 36—2m

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 24th day of October next, at the Store House of Samuel M. Tate, esq. all the Lands in the Haw Fields known as the Pollock Lands. The terms will be made to suit purchasers, on their giving bond and two good securities for the payment of the money.

WILLIAM NELSON, *Agent for Thos. P. Devereux.*

September 22. 40—

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to incorporate a Company to construct a Turnpike Road from Raleigh by way of Hillsborough to Greensborough.

September 30. 41—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the states last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 36—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1840, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
C. T. D. C. Anderson
John Anderson
Martha Ann Allen
Boulding Adcock

B
James P Brown 2
Robert Brown
John Barlow
Mrs. Jessee Bradly
John Bird
William Bowls
Mark Barbee
Miss Sarah Boykin
Calvin Bishop

C
John H Crutchfield
Hardin Couch
F M C Wright
Thomas Cate (B)
James R Cole
Ruffin Cheek or Nash Cheek

D
Matthew Durham
Robert Davis

F
Dilsey Freeland
Mrs. Nancy Freeland
Thomas Flint
Wm. A Fox

G
Thomas Griffin
Thomas Griffin Sen.

H
Red or Redmon Hester
William Holloway
Charles Hardenburgh
Peter Hicks 3
William Humphrey
Wilson R Hall
Temperance Hart
George Holly

J
Archibald H Jones
William Johnston

K
William Kirkland

L
James Long
Col. Wm. L Long
John Leathers

M
A W Mebane
Fred Moise
Hamilton Montgomery
Miss Ann McKerall
Rev. R C Maynard
Samuel Medling

O
Mrs. M E O'Daniel

P
Thomas G Pratt

R
John G Roulhac
Robert Rhodes
James Rainey
Jacob Riley
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs. Jane Ray

S
A M Suwinski
Henry Stafford
Saml. Stubbins
John Sloan
Bryant Strayhorn
M H Shuman
Martin Stephens
Isaiah H Spencer 2

T
James Thomson sen.
Rebecca Taylor

W
John P Watson 3
David Warren
C Winborne
James Wilkins
John Williams
Henderson Woods

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOMAS CLANCY, *P. M*

October 1. 41—

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, at September term 1840, the undersigned will, on the 31st of October next, at the late residence of Thomas Lloyd, deceased, offer for sale

Several Tracts of Land,

belonging to the said estate, containing from twenty five acres to one hundred acres in a tract. The said lands are situate in that immediate neighborhood.

The sale will be on a credit of 12 months, bond and good security required, and no title made until all the money is paid.

SPENCER DURHAM, *Commissioner.*

September 29. 41—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September Term, 1840, I shall, on Tuesday the 27th day of October next, at the house of William Holt (of Nicholas,) near the premises, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder,

A Tract of Land,

belonging to the heirs of Nicholas Holt, deceased. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29 41—

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September Term, 1840, I shall, on Friday the 30th day of October next at the late residence of Edmund Herndon, deceased, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder,

All the Lands

belonging to the heirs at law of the said Edmund Herndon. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

September 29 41—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chesley P. George's heirs v. *Zachariah Trice and others.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price adv. $4 50 41—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

James Webb agent of the Bank of Cape Fear, v. *William L. Durham's heirs at law.*

Petition to sell Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah Durham, Thomas Durham, Ferdinand Durham, and Delilah Durham, defendants in this [illegible] not inhabitants of this state; It is th[illegible]ordered, that publication be made in t[illegible]borough Recorder, for six weeks succes[illegible] that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv $4:50. 41—6w

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of SAMUEL P. BLACKWOOD, deceased; he, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, *Adm'r.*

September 15. 39—

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. P. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 22. 18—

FASHIONABLE

Hat and Cap Store,

Bollingbrook Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers are now receiving per every arrival from the North, their fall supply of HATS, CAPS, &c. which have been selected with great care from the manufactories Their stock this Fall will be very extensive, embracing every article in their line, and they feel warranted in saying that their Goods have been purchased upon such terms as will enable them to offer great inducements to purchasers.

They therefore respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will, (in all probability,) find it to their interest to do so.

They would not forget to return their thanks to those from whom they have (thus far) received a liberal patronage, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the same.

WOLFF & DENISON.

N. B. Their stock will be replenished by additional supplies during the season

W. & D.

Petersburg, Sept 8. 39—4w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP WARE-HOUSE,

On Sycamore Street, next door to Messrs. Paul, Mellwaine, & Co., Petersburg, Va.

IN which will be found a large and well selected stock of HATS, of all the various qualities and kinds, as well as CAPS, comprising the different qualities, from the finest sea otter to hairseal and sealetta, together with fine merino and coarse wool hats, selected by the subscriber in person, from the manufactories, with great care, and almost entirely for CASH.

The subscriber would not only call the attention of those merchants who intend purchasing their fall goods in Petersburg, to an examination of their stock, but also those who may pass through on their way North, as he thinks it not likely they will meet with a better stock, or at fairer prices, taking into consideration the freight and attendant expenses.

The subscriber has also made arrangements with the most approved and fashionable manufacturers, to keep him constantly supplied with the best articles and latest styles for retail.

FRANCIS MAJOR.

September 4. 38—

Attention!

To the commissioned non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Tuesday the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 28th of October, you will attend with your respective companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with four rounds of powder, for Review,

By order of the Major General.

THOS. JONES, *Col. Comm.*

P. S. The above appointments have been made in lieu of those for the 9th and 10th of October, which have been countermanded.

September 17. 39—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. *Thom[illegible]on.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 80. 37—3w

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand, given in September or October, 1838, by Elijah Graves to the subscriber, for ninety four dollars, payable twelve months after date. All persons are therefore forwarned trading for said note, and the said Elijah Graves from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

HENRY EDWARDS, Jr.

September 30. 41—

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons whom it may concern, that I have given to my son, Willoughby Hall, free and perfect liberty to make his own contracts, pay his own debts, and transact his own business in as full and perfect a manner as if he had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years.

WM. HALL, (*of John.*)

September 24. 40—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

NEW GOODS.

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 6—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
mall Mini ature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cas[illegible]
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health — This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills.
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
rish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6p

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPERIE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself

---

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 20—13m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others,* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*

July 20, 1840.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.